

From: [PETERSON Jenn L](#)
To: [MCCLINCY Matt](#); [ANDERSON Jim M](#); [Eric Blischke/R10/USEPA/US@EPA](#); [Chip Humphrey/R10/USEPA/US@EPA](#)
Subject: FW: SediMite Presentation from Charlie Menzie
Date: 10/02/2006 10:59 AM
Attachments: [Menzie - SMWG - 2006.pdf](#)

FYI, new in-situ sediment treatment designed to reduce bioavailability of hydrophobic compounds. Sounds interesting...

-Jennifer

-----Original Message-----

From: Charlie Menzie [mailto:camenzie@menziecura.com]

Sent: Thursday, September 28, 2006 9:42 AM

To: 'Charlie Menzie'

Subject: SediMite Presentation from Charlie Menzie

Hi,

Just finished the first presentation on SediMite. I presented it at the Sediment Management Work Group (SMWG) in Nashville. This is the result of Phase 1 of a Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) grant from EPA. SediMite is currently designed as a low-impact way to remediate hydrophobic compounds (e.g., PCBs, DDx, PAHs, and others) in sediments. It is an alternative to dredging. The presentation was well received and there were a number of suggestions on particular types of applications including difficult to reach areas (under pier structures) as well as in areas of high ecological value (wetlands, grass beds). There were also suggestions that SediMite could serve as a polishing step when combined with other remedial methods.

I let the group know that we are planning Phase 2 and were looking for partners as well as candidate sites.

The SMWG meeting itself was very informative. There is a very good effort almost completed on the realities of dredging with good information on how to predict and manage residuals. There is also strong indication that capping approaches (including simple thin-layer caps) are increasingly accepted as remedies.

Bioavailability got a key focus and is the basis of the remedial technology we have developed. In particular, there is an effort underway to develop a measurement tool for pore water. This would be particularly helpful for predicting exposure to PCBs, PAHs, and other hydrophobic chemicals. The tool is a fiber known as SPME. A provisional ASTM standard is in development.

We are working on ways to measure bioavailability of PCBs, DDx, and PAHs in sediments. The best combination - in addition to direct biological uptake measures - includes SPME (a fiber that can adsorb from pore water) and black carbon (as a predictor and as a basis for explanation). We are working with labs on these measures.

All the best,

Charlie